THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

EMANCIPATION EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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EVERETT COURTS VICIOUS IN HATRED OF WORKERS

Employers Will Use All Their Power to Continue Looting the Workers in the Lumber and Other Industries; The Cases of Everett Prisoners Demand Action, Immediate, Emphatic and Decisive; Workers Hold Meeting in Capital of Lumber Trust Empire.

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

The report from Everett after the appearance of our attorneys at the arraignment proceedings on Tuesday, the 26th, was: "The Court's attitude is very vicious indeed and from all appearances the prosecution is trying to have everything lined up to suit their own purposes. They will probably ask for a trial in January."

This proceeds from those present at the arraignment, when Attorney Moore, in filing a demurrer, was refused a Bill of Particulars by the Court. This is an unprejudiced and faithful account of impressions received of the attitude of the court.

"The court's attitude is very vicious indeed," say they, and they say truth! This vicious attitude is the reflection of the malignant hate felt by the master-class of Everett towards those who would destroy their power to exploit labor. Shall the fat profits of the lumber barons be reduced by these rebellious slaves? "Never!" reply the masters with one accord! And then the machinery is set to work to trap some of the most active spirits and thus quench the fire of discontent and industrial revolt.

Here are these 74 workingmen fast in the clutches of the bosses. The servile hounds of the employers, their jowls dripping with the gore of five murdered workers, are hot on their trail. Their blood-lust has been aroused; their innate brutality is fostered by the industrial autocracy behind the State and the courts. They thirst for more workingmen's lives; if they cannot have their lives, then at least they will have their liberty! Into the penitentiary with them, these toilers that have the manhood to revolt! Away with them, into the strong steel prisons where they can no longer spread this dangerous gospel of organization! They have ventured to lay claim to some of the fat plunder of the bosses, and the watch-dogs of Capitalism are at their throats!

The "vicious attitude" of the court is but the reflected flicker of the hungry flames of hatred which the masters have kindled to destroy the least semblance of self-reliance and class-consciousness among the workers.

"They are trying to have everything lined up to suit their own purposes." They are training their legal guns upon the growing edifice of Industrial Organization. They are out to slaughter and imprison all those who are working towards the fair reign of Industrial Democracy!

The spirit of industrial revolt grows apace. From Bayonne to Wilkes-Barre; from Youngstown to Everett, the beacon fires are blazing, heralding the march of the producers towards power. There is an electric thrill of anger and desire among the submerged; there is a mighty stirring in the mass and the thrones of the masters are shaken by the thunder of a myriad foot-steps as the workers take their places in the ever-growing army of labor.

We approach an epoch of the class struggle when the conflict will be intensified, when every awakened worker will be required to summon all his strength and make ready for the industrial combat. The masters note the increasing restlessness of labor and foresee with dread the expropriation of their blood-wrung booty. They will spare no effort to kill this movement before it grows too strong.

Everett is but a preliminary to a series of attacks upon workingclass organizations by the employers. Upon the results of the Everett case depend the future policies of our exploiters. If they see that they can beat us down with ease, they will gain renewed encouragement for the wreaking of their profit-drunken vengeance in other fields. It is imperative that we do not lose this first trench in the industrial battlefield! All power must be rallied to the winning of the Everett fight and the securing of freedom for our accused fellow workers!

Workers! Do you realize the compelling necessity of the hour? Do you not see that the future of the working-class is bound up with the outcome of the Everett trial? Is your Solidarity but an empty slogan; or is it a vital hope, a living conviction within you? Do you think the case can be won without your help? The hour of trial approaches and once more we appeal to you, in the name of our threatened fellow workers, in the name of organization, in the name of the Solidarity of Labor!

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

On Sunday, December 24th, a mass meeting took place in Everett to protest against the methods of thuggery used by the Commercial Club of that city to suppress Free Speech. Despite the severity of the weather and the nearness to Christmas, a large number of Everett citizens gathered to hear the various speakers. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Everett Trades Council in Liberty Hall, and the organizers of the demonstration were well rewarded for the success of their efforts by the continual and hearty applause that greeted the speakers.

This meeting was irportant, as being the first held for this purpose in Everett. That some attention was paid to it may be gathered by the long and comparatively faithful reports given it by the local capitalist press. Here with we quote from the report of the "Everett Tribune," a paper which has been bitterly opposed to the I. W. W. and unionism in general:

Robert Mills, business manager for the shingleweavers, introduced the first speaker, Jake Michel. During his remarks the business agent said the shingleweavers were not expecting the "best of it" from police" or sheriff forces, but that the workers wanted a "fair break." He said he protested the "inhuman treatments of our fellow workers" in the county jail, who were not allowed to receive from their friends any table delicacies on Thanksgiving or Christmas.

Michel also entered a protest, he said, as a working man against conditions in Everett, and he remarked that the day was surely coming when the "master class" will bow its head to organized labor. Michel said that many members of organized labor do not like the I. W. W., though he himself was "with them body and soul," which brought applause. He said he believed that 74 human lives were of greater importance than the high cost of spuds.

"If my son had been on that boat," said Michel, referring to the Verona's visit to Everett, November 5th, "and had been killed I would have considered it an honor to have had a son who gave his life for what he thought was right."

The Everett workingman predicted that the time was coming when labor leaders would be brushed aside and give way to those who will do "what is right for you fellows." Michel insisted that the worker should be able to obtain warrants when asked for. He said he had been at Beverly Park "after those I. W. W. were brutally beaten up and saw evidences of the case."

"When you object to the action of the master class," remarked Michel, "the gun man is after you.

Charles Ashleigh of the I. W. W., proved to be the hit of the afternoon. He began his address with an ironical "Merry Christmas" wish and quoted "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Ashleigh mentioned the 74 men in the Snohomish county jail, who, he said, are there "because of their delusion that there was freedom in America." "Two thousand years ago," said the I. W. W. orator, "a carpenter made the mistake of thinking there was such a thing as free speech, and he ended on a cross." After 2,000 years, said the speaker, workingmen have been shot down in Everett because they sought free speech.

"Profit is being distilled by the master class out of the blood of the working class all over the world, announced Ashleigh. Can you feel 'good will' toward a class that denies you the right of elevating yourselves? The masters know that the working class has a mighty power. If you are 'broke' youh ave a right to eat but you can't eat; if you are jobless you have a right to work but you can't work, so what is the good of the right? The question is not free speech, but of certain kinds of speech. I would be welcomed in Everett if I'd lecture on the substitution of alfalfa for porterhouse steak, as then I would be making the working class content with their lot.

"Labor talk is dangerous—to the bosses' stability. Industrial free speech is taking away the bosses' meal ticket. One day labor power will be withdrawn from industries in the general strike and the bosses will have to go to work. Today the bosses are entrenched behind power and will hold on as long as they can. There is an economic clash between the boss and the workman that grows more acute from year to year, and the master class has on his side the government, the army, the navy certain members of the press and, I am sorry to say, sometimes the pulpit."

"The case of these 74 men in your trial is going to be tried not merely before Everett," announced the I. W. W. speaker, "but before the jury of the working class of America. (Applause.) We want the Everett case to reverberate around the world. The red-handed murderers of our boys now walk the streets with their heads held high."

George Louttit spoke briefly, declaring that the Manufacturers' Association does not "scab" on its members as the workers do, but "its members stand solid, which we do not do." The attorneys said he believed in free speech, and he thought all the trouble might have been averted "if we had officers who had any brains."

"These men who prevented the I. W. W. from landing on the dock violated the law," stated Louttit; "they had no right to keep the men from landing."

James Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor council of Seattle, remarked that "eternal justice is the price of peace." He thought profound ignorance had been shown in the handling of the I. W. W. case at Beverly park. Duncan said the most difficult problem labor leaders have to combat is when the clever employers throw "sop" to their men in the way of small increases of wages.

J. M. Salter, former commissioner of public works in Everett, spoke briefly..

PORTLAND CULINARY WORKERS STRIKE

PORTLAND, Ore.—A Culinary Workers' Local has been organized here. The charter has not yet arrived but the workers are already out for better conditions. Two eating houses, the Northwestern and the Oregon Bakery, are on strike. The greater percentage of the workers in both these places have lined up in the I. W. W., but the bosses have so far refused to recognize the union.

The Northwestern, however, recognized them to the extent of closing down within twenty-four hours of the time the strike was called. They claim the Northwestern was taking in one hundred dollars a day. As soon as the I. W. called the strike it lost all its trade and the house had to close. The boss was willing to settle with the A. F. of L., but he would have nothing to do with the I. W. W. The business agent of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union came to the hall and asked what he would do if they signed with the Northwestern Bakery. We told him that if they signed up without the consent of the I. W. W. members who went out on strike they would be scabbing.

Craft Unionist Boosts I. W. W.

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union brought the matter up at the Central Labor Council's meeting last Tuesday, and some of the delegates knocked the I. W. W. They said we were not recognized by the bosses as a Labor Union. A delegate from the Bakers' Union got up and gave the I. W. W. a good send-off. He said the members of the A. F. of L. should hang their heads in shame to think that any delegate representing organized labor should knock any organization which was fighting for better conditions for the workers.

He said, further: "Some of you here may disagree with that horrible organization known as the I. W. W. but we, here in this body, should take off our hats to them. Never before in the history of the labor movement in Portland has an eating house been forced to close within twenty-four hours after a strike was called. Those people believe in action and they generally get the goods. They have forced this house to close its doors thru an effective picket line and boycott."

The Scandia House on Burnside street has lined up in the I. W. W. All help for this house is hired from the Union Hall.

Fifteen fellow workers were arrested for picketing in front of the Oregon Bakery. As fast as they were taken away others were there anxious to take their places. Those arrested thought the patrol wagon a new means of propaganda and sang "Hold the Fort" on the way to the jail. The cases came up on the afternoon of the same day. After giving the fellow workers a lot of fatherly advice the judge dismissed them.

Solidarity Winning Confidence.

The solidarity displayed by the workers in this strike is winning the confidence of the unorganized workers and of many of the members of the A. F. of L. The bosses, used to craft union strikes, are learning that these workers act differently. The probability is that more houses will give in to the demands of the workers within a short time.

The workers are demanding thirteen dollars for waiters and eleven dollars for dishwashers for a week of six days of ten hours each. They demand that there shall be no discrimination against the workers who struck and that the help on the jobs shall be engaged at the I. W. W. Hall. These demands are a great advance over the old scale of ten dollars for waiters and eight dollars for dishwashers, at which scale they were asked to work twelve hours a day.

We, in Portland, are looking forward to one of the strongest Culinary Unions on the Pacific Coast in the very near future, as the workers are tired of the old conditions.

—Harry Lloyd.

REAL SOLIDARITY.

On Tuesday, December 26th, Nels Madsen, Branch Secretary for the L. W. O. at Bemidji, Minn., wired the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee:

"We, the lumberworkers of the Northwest, at a special business meeting assembled promise to stand by our imprisoned fellow workers and we will be ready for action at any time, if our fellow workers are not given their liberty."

A SLAVONIAN AND CROATIAN I. W. W. PAPER.

To all secretaries and members of the I. W. W. We wish to call your attention to the new Slavonian paper being published in Duluth. There has been a great need for a paper in this language and it co ers a wide field.

The issuing of this paper is an outgrowth of the Mesaba Iron Miners Strike. One of its chief missions will be to keep alive the enthusiasm created by the strike and further build up the organization for the next battle with the Steel and other trusts. This paper was needed to carry the message of Industrial Unionism to the Slavonian and Croatian fellow workers. The new paper is called Industrijalni Radnik, which means in English, "Industrial Worker."

We ask the co-operation of the entire membership to assist with the work of making this paper a militant educational power among these workers. —Tony Shragel, Editor.

SPOKANE HOLDS BIG DEFENSE MEETING

SPOKANE, Wash.—A monster mass meeting for the benefit of the Everett prisoners was held at the Auditorium Theatre here on Sunday, December 17th. The meeting was under the auspices of the Socialist Party and the craft unions. Credit is due to the committee in charge of the arrangements for this meeting for the efficient manner in which every detail was arranged. Special credit is due J. T. Doran who worked untiringly to make the meeting a success. While the Auditorium is one of the largest show houses in town it was nicely filled for this meeting.

Attorney Roach who acted as chairman for the meeting made a few brief comments on the purpose of the meeting and then introduced Mr. Hughes of the Labor World, who condemned the Commercial Club of Everett in no uncertain terms. He was followed by Attorney Fred Moore who gave a detailed story of the Everett outrages and the tragedy of November 5th. Moore made an eloquent plea for organization, showing that we can only obtain justice and make liberty and equality a fact when we have sufficient power and that power can come only thru organization.

The next speaker—the Reverend Mr. Williams, spoke briefly in sympathy with the purpose of the meeting.

Next came Fellow Worker J. T. Doran with a sledge hammer workingclass oratory that drove home his every statement. "Red" was in his element and he brought down the house. He showed the I. W. W. was a deeply human movement and showing that it was born of the necessity of the workers and of capitalism. He showed the need for the I. W. W. movement and pointed out the industrial causes for tragedies such as occurred in Everett, Colorado and other places. He put the solution for the industrial conditions up to the workers who can alone cure these conditions thru awakening to their present position and power and by organization can control their own lives to the fullest extent.

The Reverend Mr. Townsend then introduced resolutions condemning the masterclass of Everett and extending sympathy to the men in jail. A collection of $119.37 was taken. After paying all expenses, $61.07 was sent to the A. F. of L. Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee in Seattle to be turned over to the Nationaal Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee.

The meeting has aroused a great amount of discussion and created a better understanding of the movement among all classes of workers here. Incidentally it has also led to a number of workers joining the I. W. W.

—Don Sheridan.

BIGGEST I. W. W. SMOKER.

Six big bouts, a 30 minute labor sketch written for the occasion, good vaudeville and refreshments! Is it any wonder that the committee in charge of the smoker to be held at the hall of the Seattle Locals, I. W. W., on the evening of December 30th have announced that the sale of tickets has been greater than for any previous smoker. Fellow Workers Dixon, Bradley and Rice who are on this committee have made arrangements for this event on a scale greater than for any previous smoker. Everything on the bill will be the best available. There will not be any dead minutes during the three or more hours of the performance.

The proceeds from the smoker will be donated to the Everett Prisoner's Defense. The admission will be 50 cents, with another 50 cents as the price of ringside seats.

The committee is looking for the standing room sign before the smoker opens. Those who have not already bought tickets should do so immediately.

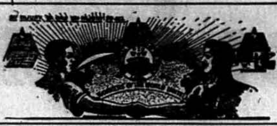
SIXTY-FOUR AGAIN IN FIELD.

Recruiting Union No. 64, of Minneapolis, is again on the map. It will start the new year with a good membership. The first meeting was held on December 17th, and there was a good attendance. G. E. B. Member-elect Lambert, and Riley and Kilcoyne of the A. W. O. spoke under Good and Welfare. A good collection was taken to start the union on its way. The union can use a number of rebel girls as organizers. C. E. Groff was elected as the secretary of the new union.

—James Baker, B. Russell, Press Com.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

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There Can Be No Peace With Slavery.

"PEACE on earth, good will to men!" The press of the masters is printing it in big letters. The church bells are chiming it. It is the subject of the orator, the text of the preacher, the theme of the writer, the motif of the musician. It is Christmas.

Christmas is devoted to the lie deliberate that there is "Peace on earth, and good will to men." Only fiends or capitalists could deliver a message so out of keeping with a master and slave industrial and social system. Today peace can exist only as the stagnant scum covering slavery.

"Peace on earth!" In Europe the anthem is lost in the murderous roar of cannon and mixed with the cry of the children for bread. What a mockery to hear this song in the trenches, mingled with the death groans of men in a continent aflame with war and ruin.

"Peace on Earth!" Is this, perhaps, the message of America to the nations of the world? Surely not! The government of the United States wants only one and one-half millions of murderers for its standing army.

Capitalists of America, have your hirelings sing and chant your hymn of peace over the graves of the workers in Waldheim Cemetery. Have them preach it over the charred bones of oil-sacrificed women at Ludlow! Put it into the mouths of your gunmen that they may repeat it over the grave of John Allar!

Lumber Trust of Washington, send your hell-spawn to chant it over the graves on a Seattle hillside, where rest the bodies of those who sought to establish peace on the foundation of economic justice!

"Peace on Earth!" It is being sounded over hovels where motherhood is given to toil, hunger and regret. With the anthem is mingled the cry of hungry children, the cry of slave children in factories and mills, born into a world where ruthless greed wields a murderous sway.

Sing, chant, chime, preach, write, orate your "Peace on Earth, good-will to men!" The slums, the hovels, the jungles, the destitution and the slavery of industry are beginning to drown out your message with the rumbling of the coming revolution.

"There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working class, while the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life."

In the fact that the workers of the world are beginning to understand that under present conditions there can be no peace, is the augury of true peace. Labor cannot be lulled into security under slavery.

Slow Murder of the Unemployed.

A SOCIAL system made in Hell would have nothing on the present in its fiendish treatment of its unemployed, homeless and shelterless victims. From the viewpoint of the slave capitalism has many advantages over the feudal system and chattle slavery. But neither the feudal baron nor the slave-holder of the last century would give his dogs the treatment given by Christian and civilized Americans to the man out of work and funds. In this we have achieved the last word in barbarism. The blatant and pampered hirelings of parasites, who are at this season thanking God for prosperity and plenty, should spend a little time thanking him also for some six million homeless, foodless and shelterless workers, many of them denied even a jail to sleep in as a protection against the cold winter, not so frigid as their charity, or as sterile as their christianity.

In the middle of summer, during years when prosperity is greatest, according to the masters, there is a great amount of unemployment. In the winter there is less work and the army of the unemployed is greatly increased. It is useless to say that these men are victims of their own wastefulness, as the wage paid them, as a rule, is far less than a worker can decently live on. Conditions of their toil are so terrible that even brute-men could not be satisfied to work under them.

Wise men say, "Why don't they hold a job when they get it?" To these kid-glove, soft-handed sociologists we would recommend two weeks on an average construction outfit. They would leave envying hogs their conditions of decency. If every worker in America held his job for six months it would mean that those out of employment would either starve to death or have the good judgment to take for themselves some of the food and clothing the workers had created.

Equally foolish is the suggestion of the man who says to the average unemployed man: "Why don't you go to work." Every time one of the unemployed gets work, the worker who previously held the job goes into the ranks of the unemployed. The problem remains the same; two workers have merely changed places.

The unemployed are victims of the present industrial system. The more the masters boast of their prosperity the greater appears their crime against humanity and the workers. Warehouses filled and the men who filled them hungry! Could there be a greater indictment of a social system than this? The crime is society's and those who defend the criminals are either fools or cowards. The punishment for the crime is meted out to the victims. This is capitalist justice.

The unemployed are herded from place to place. They freeze traveling in box cars in zero weather. When the cold or the representatives of the railroads, force them to unload they spend their night by dismal jungle-fires in the middle of snow drifts. Even there they are often molested, as the uncivilized representatives of American savagery drive them even from these fires. If the unemployed burn old ties belonging to the railroad company or refuse wood in some grove, the homeless wanderer is driven forth or brought to court for trial. It is one of the curious kinks of our industrial system that an old tie is of more value than the life of a worker under capitalism. Occasionally the lot of the unemployed worker is not so bad as this. Workers who are desperately criminal have been known to share a mule's bedroom, but seldom with the consent of the mule's owner—or the mule.

Already there comes from the "prosperous" middle west the story of thousands of workers being driven to seek refuge from the winter's cold in the jails of the various cities. Not to make better provision than a jail for a worker whose life is spent in the production of wealth is itself fiendish in its disregard for human life. But to many of these workers even the sanctuary of the jail is denied. When it is granted the conditions are often hellish.

Dubuque, Iowa, has a city council that would be a disgrace on the administrative Board of Hell. They have arranged to make a profit out of the untold and untellable misery of the unemployed. Every worker who seeks a night's lodging in the jail there is forced to get up at five a. m. and cut wood for an hour, after which he is turned out without being paid for his labor or furnished breakfast.

Of course any worker who wishes to expose and remedy these conditions is a disrupter, an anarchist, a criminal. For ourselves we would rather be all of these and more than be a part of the murderous respectability and inhuman, altho legal, civilization of the masters.

Setting Commodity Prices.

THE workers in a flour mill went out on strike. They demanded twenty-five cents more a day. They decided they would appoint a committee to interview their masters.

They went into the office of their bosses and met a surprise. The bosses did not look as if they had just taken their faces out of cold storage. They were actually smiling. This meeting of the workers and masters was cordial. There was a spirit of brotherhood about it that would surprise even a craft unionist.

"So you boys want twenty-five cents more a day for your labor. That's right, the laborer is worthy of his hire. We have discovered that Capital and Labor must be brothers. Why should we not be, our interests are identical. Sure you can have the raise, boys," said the spokesman for the bosses. One of the strike committee fainted. Another thought the biblical prophecy in regard to the Lion and the Lamb lying down together was really to be fulfilled.

As the committee was ready to leave, another of the bosses called them back, and said: "Tell the men not to be pikers. We have found out it does not matter a damn to us what we pay you fellows. Go back to work right away and we will pay you all seventy-five cents a day more. Anytime you want more money we will always be glad to give it to you, just tell the bookkeeper."

We will finish the story as would many Socialist papers: "Then the bosses doubled the price of flour."

Of course the bosses did not do this. But they will—when they discover that they can raise the price of commodities everytime there is a raise in wages. In fact we can see no reason why, this being true, they cannot raise prices irrespective of wages.

If this common, but not common sense, statement were true there would be no necessity for the bosses to fight strikes. It would prove that the master-class are the greatest bunch of imbeciles in the history of the world. In recent years they have spent hundreds of millions in fighting strikes. Now, they are inaugurating a greater campaign than ever for the purpose of destroying unionism thru their Open Shop agitation. They are massing vast private armies of gunmen, sheriffs and judges to fight the organization of the workers. They have bought politicians, governors and legislatures. They are prostituting every supposed means of education to the purpose of holding the workers in servitude thru separating them along lines of nationality, creed, race and color.

Behind all these is the set determination of the masters to deter the workers from striking effectively.

Why?

The bosses know that the value of commodities is determined not by them, but by the amount of labor-power involved in their production. They know that the price of commodities is determined by their value, subject to fluctuations above and below that value governed by the law of supply and demand. The master-class show they recognize that fact by their unflinching fight against the organization of the workers. They are writing their acknowledgement of this in the blood of the workers, shed by their hirelings on the battlefields of industry.

The masters may not have read "Value, Price and Profit," by Karl Marx anymore than have a number of labor editors. But, unlike these editors, the masters have thru experience reached the soundly scientific and unassailable conclusions of Marx on this subject.

CENSORING THE SONG BOOK.

The Seattle Times, an evening paper, published in the interest of Commercial Clubs, Masters' and Manufacturers' Associations and other employers' organizations, publishes in its issues of Tuesday, December 19th, a photograph of the I. W. W. Song Book, showing both the cover and page 23 upon which is the song, "Christians at War," by John F. Kendrick.

This has been already done by the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, and the sales of the Song Book went up greatly in consequence. Now comes fresh free advertising by our capitalist opponents.

The "Crimes," however, goes the Post-Intelligencer one better. In The Times photograph, several words of the song are blotted out. Under the photograph appears the explanation: "The portions blotted out are words and phrases such as never appear in The Times or any other decent newspaper." Some slam at their Seattle contemporary, what?

The following are the portions blotted out by the prim spinsters of The Times editorial department:

In the third line: "Pulpiteers are spouting effervescent swill," they have blotted the words: "spouting effervescent swill." This is really terrible, Miss Times! Such language should really never appear in a paper which only prints the news fit to hear. Besides, this comes too near an apt description of the speech of many of the political favorites of The Times for them to acknowledge the propriety of the words!

In the next line, the word "rape" is censored. Of course, The Times knows just as well as we do that rape exists. Their police columns would prove that. But altho it exists, it wouldn't do to use the word. It might recall the attention of the readers to some sad cases in which promising young sons of wealthy families have become meshed in troublesome complications with female domestics; which usually ended in the immediate discharge of the domestic. It might also remind some persons of the rumors which fly thick and fast thru the territory occupied by some of our gallant defenders on the border. No, it would never do to use that word; it is to "suggestive." Yes, it is suggestive of the hell thru which thousands of daughters and sisters of workingmen are compelled to pass.

The next line, describing favorite occupations of the soldiery in Europe—and mayhap, elsewhere,—which the timorous Times has mangled is as follows: "Smash the doors of every home, pretty maidens seize." The words: "pretty maidens seize" are deleted. Naturally, this really is going too far, even for The Times. One can stand a lot, but even the most hardened libertine would shudder at the high obscenity of this phrase. "Pretty maidens seize!" Horrible, oh, horrible! Of course, we all know that pretty maidens very often are seized, even against their will. I believe that The Times has occasionally printed something about "Belgian Atrocities," in which it was hinted that such things have occurred during the war at present waging between the Christian nations of the world. But to use such frightfully realistic language, such abhorrently raw and crude terms as "pretty maidens seize" — we quite agree with The Times that this is putting it a little too strongly!

Then comes the line: "Bayonet the babies, jab the mothers, too." In this line the Times Board of Censorship has taken out the phrase "jab the mothers." Here, I admit I am somewhat puzzled as to the guiding motive of the lady,—male or female,—who did the blotting. Why did they select "jab the mothers?" Why? Why? Why? Is it that The Times has no objection to bayonetting babies, but really draws the line at mothers? This fine distinction is quite beyond my dull comprehension. I am sure that the babies of Seattle will object violently to this crass display of favoritism on the part of The Times.

The last line refers to the unfortunate working-class conscripts who will return from the wars minus arms, legs and other trifles in order to starve valiantly in a grateful country. It says: "History will say of you: "That pack of g......... d......... fools." Now, I admit that the language here is somewhat blunt, but—it is **the truth!** And the truth is much more important than its verbal vehicle. But, perhaps the Times never looked upon it in this light. They probably have so little concern with the truth that they can devote their whole time to the niceties of language. With us it is different; we are oppressed by the sordid tragedies and burdens of the world and we are anxious to get rid of them. The sort of fool mentioned above may not be very polite in language, but he really exists in fact and I can hardly believe that The Times has not also made this discovery without undertaking very wide expeditions of research.

Anyhow, once more the innate purity of American journalism has been satisfied,—also the advertising department!

—Charles Ashleigh.

PROLETARIANS ONLY REVOLUTIONARY CLASS.

Of all classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.

The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history.

—Communist Manifesto.

A PEACE REVOLUTIONIST.

In my somewhat checkered career, I have butted up against a variety of men who infest the public platform in the name of the revolution, all devoting their lives to the "cause" because it is easier than working for a living. I have listened to the greater celebrities and some of the lesser celebrities. I have enjoyed hearing them peddling the "bull," as I consider them harmless freaks to whom everyone is wise but themselves.

Some time ago I listened for two hours to a famous platform acrobat and comedian, who hails to the name of Cornelius LeHane of "Cark," Ireland.

Our Irish friend told us that Ireland has a citizens army that would eventually break the English yoke of bondage and establish the co-operative commonwealth. The tragic results of Ireland's battle for freedom are well known. Not for worlds would I write one word that would dim the lustre of the glory of the men who gave their lives for Ireland's freedom, but I do sicken at the bombast delivered by "patriots" who always manage to be elsewhere at the crucial moment. Who under Heaven is simple enough to believe the workingclass will be emancipated by force of arms?

Suppose the Irish did hold out for seven days against the English? Who was the gainer?

A few rebels invaded Lower California and held it against overwhelming odds, for a time—and then—puff. Six feet of earth cover some of the most gallant rebels that ever walked in shoe leather. They found their eternal resting place in the valleys of Lower California, where they hoped to establish a haven of refuge for the oppressed of the earth.

While no one questions their sincerity, many question the wisdom of their actions.

Were they fighting the battle of their class? If not, then neither were the Citizen's Army of Ireland.

At Le Hane's lecture old-time rebels made the hall ring with applause when the speaker told what the Irish Army intended to do by force of arms.

Why are rebels caught with such flimsy bait? Le Hane, like the Magoons, is a nationalist first—and then?

Le Hane for Ireland—Magoon for Mexico. Le Hane would arm the workingclass of Ireland and drive the landlords out. Magoon would arm the workingclass of Mexico and drive the landlords out. We sympathize with the Irish while we deride the Mexican. Both are doing the same thing. We applaud LeHane and hiss Magoon. Strange antics!

So far as a cold-blooded Scot is able to sympathize with anything, I am in sympathy with the Mexican and Irish cause, but neither one is the cause of the workingclass. Many lands have made a fight for freedom, but none have yet championed the cause of the workingclass. **There is quite a difference between a patriot and a proletarian.**

Le Hane and Magoon, the long distance warriors, are patriots. The winning of their cause means their elevation to places of power, while the workingclass goes working on.

The emancipation of the workingclass achieved thru workingclass effort, means the overthrowing of individual power and the enthroning of the workingclass as the dominant power of the world.—Bill B. Cook.

IF—

By JACK GAVIN

If you will toil from dusky dawn till gloaming,
And log-like sleep from dark till dewy morn;
Keep your bovine thots from skyward roaming
And gape at life, nor feel the master's scorn;
If you will see your roof-tree rudely shattered
By gusts of greed from bellows of your King,
Meekly pick the fragments thither scattered
And still, submissively, his praises sing.

If you will sacrifice your own volition,
And gulp the pills of each religious quack;
Trust to glib and lying politician
To give the goods his pals have stolen back;
Or, if you've seen the rising star of Union
Sparkle through the clouds of cheerless cold,
And dared not share the news at each communion
Or shut your eyes or hold your tongue for gold.

If you will starve when granaries are swollen,
Or live like swine upon the over-flow.
Watch your own and children's birth-rights stolen,
And never raise your hand and voice in "No"—
Lick the brutal hands that ever smite thee,
And cur-like smirk and wag your tail for more,
Pet and fondle vampire beasts that bite you,
Be pleased that they should thrive upon your gore.

If you have never felt the heat of passion
Like liquid fire come pumping from your heart
When blue-coats quell a strike in Cossack fashion,
And gun-men thrust the rebel slaves apart,—
If you're content to live like plodding cattle
Too scared to fight—or else too dense to see,
That you are still a slacker in the battle,—
Why, you're the crawling slave you ought to be.

OVERWORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Over-work of some becomes the preliminary condition for the idleness of others, and modern industry, which hunts after new consumers over the whole world, forces the consumption of the masses at home down to a starvation minimum, and in so doing thus destroys its own home market.

—Frederick Engels.

NEED GOOD ORGANIZER.

TACOMA, Wash.—Things are now shaping towards a revival of the old I. I. A. Union here. The I. L. A. was nothing but a job trust and the bosses, being class conscious, do not want it to die completely, especially if it is to be followed by the I. W. W. The indications are that they will put some good man, from the bosses viewpoint, on the job and let it again function on the front.

This is a critical time and we should have a good organizer on the local waterfront. Headquarters should send a good man or the opportunity for organization will again pass, finding us unable to take advantage of the conditions.

We have had a few good rebels in the I. L. A. here during the entire summer. They were able to get J. P. Thompson to speak in the I. L. A. hall on four occasions. The first time Thompson spoke here the bosses had a number of the men work overtime as they did not want the workers to gain an education on the unionism they fear. The next meeting and subsequent ones were a success.

The craft unions here have been given a solar plexus blow. It is up to the I. W. W. to take advantage of the conditions as we are not in this fight for the sport there is in it, but to get results. The conditions at the present time are intolerable, and we know they will have to be changed. The sooner the change comes, the better it will be for the workers.

General headquarters should send an organizer who is well versed in the conditions in the Marine Transport Industry to the Sound at once. The conditions are ripe for organization here at the present time, and if we let it pass the work will have to be done over again under circumstances less favorable.

The steamboatsmen on the Columbia River have taken out an I. W. W. charter. It is about time that the steamboatmen on the Puget Sound should follow the example of those in Portland.

All locals on Puget Sound should write headquarters and ask for a good organizer, one who has worked in the industry and who can talk to the workers in terms of their work. I would suggest that, if possible, John J. Walsh should be sent here as he has been in a city where the I. W. W. has control on the waterfront.

—Alex McMillan.

HOPEFUL FOR ORGANIZATION.

PORTERVILLE, Dec. 21.—The orange season here was cut short by heavy frosts. There were over two hundred organized workers from the middle west. While here they did good work for the organization. Some forty new members were lined up, while in the Lindsay district the results were even more gratifying. Most of those who followed this work have now gone south, with the intention of again returning next year. While the boys were not able to gain any measure of job control here they were able to raise wages from thirty to thirty-five cents an hour.

Have been informed that a lot of ditch work near Exter is under the control of the Agricultural Workers' Organization.

Even in this scissorbill-ridden state things look hopeful for the workingclass and their organization.

—Fred Weber.

BOSSES TO ORGANIZE UNION.

The Portland Sunday Journal says:

"The Portland waterfront is to be made free from strikes, according to a plan outlined by lumbermen and which they declare will be joined in by the grain men and general cargo workers as well.

"Organization of the Columbia River Stevedoring Company, Inc., has been practically completed. Every lumber mill and shipping firm on the Williamette and Columbia Rivers are members, declare the organizers.

In place of the union list which formerly was used, the employers will pick the men. An office is to be maintained from which men to work the vessels which come to the river will be picked."

* * *

Here we have another of these same "safe and sane" unions, made by the bosses for the workers. In reality these unions are by and for the bosses. The class struggle still continues and strikes are one of its manifestations.

A PROTEST FROM BIRMINGHAM.

Whereas, a bunch of thugs and gunmen, more generally known as the Everett Commercial Club, did, wilfully and after due premeditation, commit wholesale murder by attacking on November 5th a body of workers coming to the city of Everett, with no other motive than of demanding freedom of speech, their constitutional right. Be it

Resolved, by Local Birmingham, Socialist Party of Washington, that the list of thugs, as made out by The Northwest Worker, be kept for future reference by each member and that we never forget, and that an injury to one is an injury to all, and that the sum of $5 is hereby appropriated out of the funds of the local for the defense of the workers and that we hereby pledge increased devotion to the cause for which our fellow workers gave up their lives, and mutually pledge that their great sacrifice shall not have been in vain, and that our watchword henceforth shall be, "The One Big Union Forever."

Passed unanimously by members present, December 3, 1916.

Machinery is the servant of all. The children of men, joint heirs to the untold advantages that may accrue to the world from the use of machinery and of the present industrial order, are learning from the industrial regime to look forward to a true Industrial Democracy.

—Scott Nearing in "Poverty and Riches.

WHAT WOULD LINCOLN DO?

Some persons in a remote state, perhaps Ohio, recently re-discovered Abraham Lincoln, which I wish to remark reminds me of Lincoln's idea of this government of ours.

For example, he would certainly question Everett's perverted interpretation of his homely saying that: "Ours is a government of the people, for the people, by the people," because this means the rule of the people thru an organized government, thru legal and orderly administration.

All of which goes to show that whitecapism, klukluxism, commercial clubism, chamber of commerceism, Everettism and secret associations set their judgement up as better than organized civil government.

Had Lincoln been the Sheriff of Everett on that memorable Sunday afternoon, when a boatload of Industrial Workers of the World neared the dock on the Steamer Verona, it is useless to say that the results would have been different. The boat would have docked; the innocent passengers would have landed undisturbed; the members of the I. W. W. would have faced a man among men—a man whose sympathy with the masses was too well known to need further interpretation.

Had the I. W. W. members then broken any laws, Lincoln's methods of settlement would have been legal!

Dare any man say Lincoln would have assembled a cowardly mob of cold-blooded assassins; hidden them behind heavy planks; supplied them with high-power automatic man-killing rifles; ordered them to fire; instructed them to shoot to kill.

Shall any man deny the members of the working-class the right to organize under the constitution? We dare any man or body of men to threaten this right.

Is not **One Big Union** a sensible idea? Why this multitude of small unions—the workers of the nation divided against themselves? Shall we presume our rights useless in the face of organized special privilege?

Are we such base and hopeless cowards that we dare not speak our honest convictions, even under the noble Lincoln's hallowed shade?

Men of America, this government belongs to you—to the masses. Your rights are known to this government! Demand! Dare to demand the complete anihilation of special privilege! This entire government will aid you before many moons.

* * *

The article printed above was sent in by a man who is not a member of the I. W. W. It indicates the thoughts of thousands who do not understand the class struggle and that the American government is a class instrument for working-class oppression. On the Everett outrage all citizens have taken sides, owing to the wide publicity it has been given. All not directly interested in the victory of the masters to the extent of condoning murder are in sympathy with the I. W. W. members who were the victims of Everett thuggery, while many of them are hostile to some of the aims and purposes of the movement.

—Editor.

THE COWARD(?)

They called him a coward. And he was too proud to deny the charge. Even had he done so he could not prove it to a world gone war mad.

But his eye was clear and he looked every man straight in the eye—a rather strange thing in a coward. But he was no ordinary coward. He was the kind of coward who makes this world a better place in which to live, the kind the world never recognizes until he is dead and his grave forgotten; the kind of coward that lives unknown but makes the world better, and dies unknown and leaves the world better than he found it.

Why do they call him coward? He is strong, a fine specimen of manhood, the kind the world seeks for soldiers. He was poor with no one dependent upon him for support. They asked him to enlist. And he refused.

"I am a workingman," he said, "and I refuse to shoot down other workingmen."

And for this they call him a coward and the world shuns him.

He obeyed the commandment of God, "Thou shalt not kill," and they call him a coward.

Some day the world will have a new definition for coward.

TO CLOSE DEFENSE BOOKS.

The Mesaba Defense Committee has certain obligations to meet with the closing of this matter and so we would ask all committees and organizations who have any funds collected for the Mesaba Iron Range Defense Committee to kindly forward same as soon as possible, as the books will be closed on December 31st. The books of the committee will then be audited and a complete and itemized report of all receipts and expenses will be published in book form, and copies sent to all contributors for the defense.

JAMES GILDAY,
E. G. FLYNN,
J. J. ETTOR.

HONORABLE NAMES.

We were fanatics, seditious, scorners of the pulpit, traitors. Genius of the past drop not from thy tablets one of those honorable names! We claim them all as our surest title-deeds to the memory and gratitude of mankind. We, indeed, thought man more than institutions, humanity and justice of more worth than law. Seal up the record! If America is proud of her part, let her rest assured we are not ashamed of our!—Wendell Phillips.

Not an I. W. W. has been accused of murder in three days. These are dull times.

—A. L. Sugarman.

THE CAUSE OF VIOLENCE.

(From Kansas City Star).

The red flag under which the American labor movement is marching is symbolical, not of the flames of revolution, but of the common blood of men, Dr. Harry F. Ward declared last night at the Grand Avenue Temple in an analysis of violence. He found many causes.

To begin with, we are a lawless, violent people, individualists of individualists, he said. Or, as Kipling put it, we flout the laws we make and make the laws we flout. Our murder rate is far higher than that of any other enlightened nation. But he found a much more impelling factor for the violence of labor than this.

It is," he declared, "the brutal, cynical, ruthless disregard of law and justice long displayed by many employers who, instead of throwing bricks, have used the subtler, meaner and far more dangerous weapons of money and political influence.

Power Prompts Vice.

"Those in power always set the styles in vice. Capital first set the example of violence. But the better the organization of the worker, the less violence. It is the unorganized, unskilled labor, almost always who resorts to it, and it does so in an emotional reaction against the injustice, brutality and flouting of law by the employer, and not by studied plan."

A third great and no less important factor for violence, Doctor Ward held, is that our whole industrial process is organized on a basis of coercion and war; war between labor and laborer, war between capitalist and capitalist, each individual striving to get as great a share of the world's goods as he can, to the detriment of his fellow.

And in connection with the troubles of labor and capital the speaker sees in the employment of professional gunmen and recent tendency of militia to enforce martial law during industrial disputes, the two most sinister developments in recent American history.

Reverts to Federal Days.

As to the first the protection of property is the exclusive business of the state, and its delegation in part or in whole is fraught with the gravest dangers to society. It is a reversion to the private arms of feudal days. And whatever the sympathies of the individual or the merits of the particular dispute, he argued, it is the business of everyone to fight what he termed this "interstate commerce in death."

The suspension of free speech, free press, the right of habeas corpus, and the superseding of the civil power by the military in direct violation of the federal constitution in several states during industrial disputes, he pointed out, had brought from so conservative a source as Judge Cullen of the New York Appellate Court a warning and a plea to the New York constitutional convention to specifically provide against such a possibility.

"The best way to protect property," he declared in summing up, "is first to protect the life of the worker from exploitation and injustice. The first business of government is not law and order, but justice. And having justice, law and order are firmly established."

CAPITAL THE AMERICAN KING.

(Kansas City Star.)

For the divine right of kings we of the United States have substituted the divine right of capital. Dr. Harry F. Ward declared last night in the last of a series of lectures at the Grand Avenue Temple. And a despot, by another name, is just as bitter, he inferred.

"This is the last stand of despotism in the Western world," the speaker said. "In a general way, we have won the long fight for democracy in Church and State. But what shall it avail society if it gain political and religious democracy and suffer economic vassalage.

"A few men in this country are accomplishing an almost absolute control of capital, industry and our natural resources—in other words, the means of life. Mind you, while capital itself is widely diffused, its control is in one street in one city.

"This plutocratic group is aiming at a despotic power never dreamed of by the haughtiest aristocracy in the old world, and at riches undreamed of by any empire maker in history. The opportunity is there and it is not surprising that men take advantage of it and fight to keep that advantage.

"Labor is its oponent in this fight and labor, in fighting the battle of economic freedom, is fighting the battle of all of us. For the middle or professional class is being caught in this grip just as labor is. Your average business man is becoming a mere tiny cog in the machine of organized capital and is being ground between the upper and the nether millstones."

PROGRESSING.

BONNERS FERRY, Ida.—The Branch Local of the A. W. O. here has arranged to have J. T. Doran, who has been delivering able talks for the benefit of the Everett Prisoners' Defense, speak here soon.

The camps are being filled with members of the I. W. W. We will soon be able to wake the bosses up to the tune of higher wages.

—W. I. Jeremiah.

Local 173, I. W. W., has moved to 85 Third Street, between Mission and Market Streets, San Francisco, California.

Rodney Mehling, Secretary of Local 86 of Toledo, Ohio, says that the Local has been doing good work for the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee. The Craft Unions have shown a tendency to co-operate, especially the Electrical Workers.

Fellow Worker Hugh C. Hughes is asked to write Fellow Worker Webb, Box 1605, Bisbee, Arizona.

SOME FOR DEATH.

That there could exist a man so vile as to plot to send another to prison for a dirty little reward, is too repulsive a thought for some minds to accept. We in the labor struggle often meet with that difficulty—people can't believe that such baseness is common. It is pretty bad, and yet, not only is it done every day in every city in the world, as a matter of the petty routine of the police courts, but we state that it is a common, universal custom to hang men for a money reward. This happens year in, year out, in the silent, secret caverns that underlie society. Unseen, not understood by even those who participate in it (for what rat knows that he lives but in a hole?), the life of the under-city seethes. Nearly the whole of the drama is concealed from view by the conventions of court and newspaper and by the stupid tendency to believe nothing that comes from another source. So the mock men stalk and mock women drift thru unreal life, shadow-pated thru long restriction of vision—and beneath all the superficialities lies the brutal actuality, putrid for lack of sunlight.

An old man was sent to prison the other day for placing odorbombs in non-union restaurants. Now it is discovered that an odorbomb was placed in the old man's pocket by the very detective who "found" it on him later. R. Porter Ashe, respectable attorney for the Chamber of Commerce, is indignant. That a detective should thus "frame up" an innocent old man for the $500 reward offered by the Chamber of Commerce, is outrageous, and the poor victim shall be freed at once.

Now, R. Porter Ashe, we want to tell you something and we want you to listen to it carefully. That old man is not being freed because he is innocent. Is he? If it had been a union waiter that was framed up, would he get off? Think about this carefully.

Now we will tell you the real reason why the old man is let off. It is because he is a remittance man from England. That is, he belongs to the shabby petty aristocracy and is not a workingman. That is the reason; don't pretend that it isn't. Besides, it saves the Chamber of Commerce the $500 reward, which there is no use to spend if you can't "get" a labor man.

Detective Patterson can't put one over on the Chamber of Commerce. If he had just caught a member of the Cooks and Waiters' Union, it wouldn't have been a frame-up, and he would have gotten his reward, and no question asked. And you know it, Mr. R. Porter Ashe.

Some "frame-ups" are for six months, and some are for Death on the gallows.

"Blast," San Francisco.

WHEN WILL IT STOP.

(Melting Pot).

An editorial in the St. Louis "Star" of October 5th, says: "While we are making 16-inch guns for our new superdreadnaughts and thinking we were about to have naval guns an inch larger than any afloat, news comes that Great Britain is forging 18-inch guns for her new ships, 2 inches larger than our huge ones."

The thing for us to do now is to dump our 16-inch guns into the junk pile and make some 20-inch guns that will outclass the British 18-inch guns. If the British then go to work making 20-inch guns, then we will go them 2 inches better and make 24-inch guns; and so on ad infinitum. This is not only a first-class and up-to-date preparedness, but also fine business for the Steel Trust.

The war machinery business is apparently only in its infancy, and who knows where it may reach to? Flying torpedoes bigger than modern skyscrapers may yet be produced, that will tear up hundreds of square miles of earth and kill every living creature thereon whereever they land. Poisonous gas may yet be shot from thousand-mile fronts of automobile tanks that will destroy millions of lives a minute and leave the country a dead desert. The heavens may be packed with millions of airships that rain lead faster and thicker than Noah's flood.

The only end in sight of this patriotic preparedness-for-war business is, if some insane inventor should create an engine powerful enough to drill an immense hole into the bowels of the earth and fill it with tons upon tons of modern explosives, and then touch it off and blow up the whole works.

It is doubtful, however, if the war madness will ever reach such extremes. Once the lives of the vultures that feed on war are in danger, the bloody game will be called off.

Or maybe the masses will gag at their own charnel-house they have made to their masters' profits, and makes a war upon war that will end forever masters and profits, "patriotism," preparedness and murder-machines.

SEATTLE MAIL LIST.

There is mail for the following at the Seattle Locals, I. W. W.:

G. Adlercrats, L. Abel, J. M. Abrams, G. D. Ashmore, Oscar Anderson, H. Brandt, J. Bateman, J. Bunny, J. D. Botes, F. W. Carlin, P. Carle, J. Caddy, D. Culvin ,C. S. Crank, J. Doll, C. Dergets, D. Dinbin, Jas. Davis, J. H. Elliot, C. Ebersole, J. Fralander, W. Grahl, T. Gray, K. Grimm, O. Genty, W. Geselman, C. Gallwey, H. Homes, H. Hubbard, J. Haapala, G. E. Hillskotter, J. E. Hickey, H. Hackman, J. Howard, R. Isom, C. M. Jones, H. C. Johnston, T. Kapluck, J. Letourney, A. LaMars, Wm. Ledingham, C. Miller, P. Monday, F. Millet, W. B. Montgomery, J. McBride, S. Metcalfe, J. McLaughlin, F. Nelson, B. Noll, D. Ohern, J. Oranan, B. Pennington, H. Peterson, C. Peterson, J. D. Raducow, J. Reppor, L. Sullivan, L. Syverson, J. Sickvic, L. Strzlicki, M. Sastre, O. Schulz, W. D. Thomas, Wm. E. Whalen, E. T. Webb, F. A. Wolte, H. C. Wolton, F. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, A. Wiklund, A. Winkler, Jno. Vantesbeack, G. Zaicoff.

PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew.

This is issue No. 38.

Murders and unchecked debauchery, with the false justifications of their necessity and justice, the glorification and praise of military exploits, of patriotism and devotion to the flag, with the pretence of care for the wounded, will, in one year, demoralize men incomparably more than thousands of thefts, arsons and murders committed in the course of centuries by individual men under the influence of passion."—Tolstoi.

The I. W. W. Press

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BOSSES CAN'T CRUSH LUMBERWORKERS

ST. MARIES, Idaho.—In the St. Maries country the One Big Union is going some. According to the Spokane papers the bosses are mad as hell. Their attempt to crush the I. W. W. has proved a failure. The pot-belliedlatch Lumber Hogs took what they thought was a very scientific method of getting rid of the I. W. W. They put up a notice that I. W. W. members and sympathizers would be discharged. The result was that the signs were discharged. Then they said, "We'll fix them this time." There was a sign put up on the cesspool (cookhouse) door saying that they would pay $100 reward for the information as to what criminal removed the notices. The cat had nothing to play with so it just appropriated the reward notice also.

Some of the camps have succeeded in canning some of their union help. But it seems that the woods are full of them, as they do not hire a gang that has not its number of agitators.

The workers here are beginning to learn what class they belong to, and they are lining up in the One Big Union.

The bosses have been noticing how their men were becoming agitators and then it was no use to fire them as there were always new ones being made every day. Now they are fixing up their camps, and they are to give better food to check the agitation. It is to their interests to make the slaves believe that instead of organizing and doing something for themselves they must look to the masters to do things for them. Instead they do things to them.

The workers here are responding nobly to the defense of the fellow workers at Everett. Better still, they are learning that the best thing they can do both for themselves and the prisoners is to organize.

—Press Committee.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

Members of the I. W. W. evidently have no respect for property and especially jail property. They do not even appreciate their glorious freedom under the flag. They are actually kicking about being in jail. It is sort of difficult to discover a punishment for men who sing in jail. They can't put them in jail; they are there now.

The following story is taken from the Los Angeles Herald:

Threatening to start a miniature insurrection among the prisoners in the county jail, more than thirty I. W. W.s, held for commandeering a Southern Pacific freight train last week, began a near-riot in the jail today.

Their revolt grew to such proportions that Jailor George Gallagher ordered several of them into solitary confinement and said that he would immediately take the matter up with the district attorney because of the efforts of the I. W. W. to destroy jail property.

The trouble started shortly after sunrise. About ten of the prisoners began by giving weird imitations of roosters crowing and by emitting of roosters crowing and by emitemitting low cat calls which resounded to all parts of the jail.

Soon the entire jail was up and the calls were taken up from cell to cell until it was impossible for jail attendants to hear themselves in ordinary conversation. Efforts of the guards to stop the noise were in vain and then an appeal was made to the main body of the I. W. W. in the big tank.

The guards were greeted with a new form of noise in the nature of I. W. W. songs, which were started by two or three and then taken up in chorus by all the prisoners. "Stick to the Cause, Boys," and "Hallelujah, We Will Win," were given encore after encore.

Jailor Gallagher was then appealed to and his efforts likewise were of no avail in quieting the prisoners. When he entered the big tank to parley with the I. W. W. leaders they refused to talk to him but continued to break forth into new songs.

Gallagher immediately ordered that the prisoners be separated and had them placed in twos in separate cells. Some of them refused to be taken from the big tank until moved by force.

This failing to stop the noise, Gallagher had some of the men placed in irons and others thrown into solitary confinement. By this means the noise was temporarily stopped, but at fresh intervals and while safe from the notice of the guards the I. W. W.s kept up their singing."

MUST LEAD THEMSELVES.

No set of leaders from without the experience of the working-class can lead it into the achievement of its freedom. It is from within, from its own labor and struggle and growth, from its own human clay and fashioning, from the bone of its bone and the flesh of its flesh and the blood of its blood, that the working-class must beget the leadership that is to set it free. It must be its own Moses and achieve its own liberty, and those whom it accepts in any sense whatever as teachers or leaders must not be men who have tried and failed to make positions for themselves with the capitalist order of things, but men who have willingly taken their places in the struggle and the loss of rejected humanity, asking nothing for themselves but the privilege of serving unnoticed with the rest. —George D. Herron.

The winner of the watch which was raffled off at Spokane for the Everett Defense was M. Martell. If he will communicate with Don Sheridan, 507 Trent Ave., Spokane, the watch will be forwarded to him.

DETAILED STORY OF SETTLEMENT OF MESABA CASES

In open court before Judge Cant at Duluth last Friday the fifteenth, a settlement, proposed by the state and previously ratified by all the defendant prisoners and acknowledged by them as the best that could probably be obtained even after a long and expensive trial, was accepted. The state made a complete surrender on murder charges against all eight defendants; releasing Tresca, Scarlett, Schmidt, Mrs. Masonovich and John Orlandich; and substituting a charge of manslaughter against Masonovich, Cernogorovich and Nickich to which these three pleaded guilty.

Readers will understand that the defendants, themselves, knowing all conditions and familiar with the situation as regards the possibility of a less fortunate outcome in case of trial, were the ones best fitted to decide whether or not any proposed settlement affecting them should be considered. This was done and the prisoners were the adjudicators of their own cases insofar as the acceptance or rejection of any plan of settlement was involved. The ones who pleaded guilty accepted the settlement gladly.

While the acceptance of the plan by the prisoners was of incalculable value to the organization, no advice or suggestion was made or even information given as to its full importance and they were free to accept or reject the proposal solely upon its own merits. The fact that these cases being adjusted leaves the field clear for the Everett defense was not known to those who pleaded guilty nor considered by them.

On Friday, the eighth, the state's attorney, in a consultation on other matters, mentioned to counsel for the defense that perhaps a possible disposition could be arranged as might be mutually agreeable and satisfactory. Counsel for both sides realizing the outcome of the trials being uncertain and considering the heavy expense attendant, agreed that a settlement might be advantageous. Counsel for defense, however, stated that no settlement restricting the activities of the organization, or in any way infringing upon its principles, could be thought of. Defendants' counsel also stated that they were powerless to act in the premises unless—firstly, that the matter met with the approval of the committee representing the organization at Virginia, and—secondly, that the consent of the trial judge be obtained. On Saturday, the ninth, the state's attorney, Mr. Greene, went to the Range to consult with the trial judge and his own assistants. Having obtained the sanction of the court Mr. Greene communicated with the defendants' counsel and they summoned the Defense Committee to Duluth for consultation.

Plan Approved by Prisoners.

After some time spent in considering it, the committee unanimously agreed that it was important enough to warrant the plan being turned over to all the defendants for their consideration. Mrs. Masonovich, being out on bail and at her home, could not be reached for consultation.

It being impossible to obtaain a satisfactory interview at the jail, the counsel made arrangements that all defendants should be brought to the courthouse and interviewed in the open jury room by not only the counsel for defense but by the entire Defense Committee. The matter was fully discussed with Tresca, Scarlett and Schmidt and it was represented to them that it was merely submitted to them by the counsel and the committee as a matter of duty and without any recommendation one way or the other; that if desired by them, the defense counsel would at any time report that negotiations were off and proceed to trial. After careful inquiry as to details, all three were of the opinion that courtesy and the importance of the matter suggested a submission of the entire plan to the other defendants, Masonovich, Orlandich, Cernogorovich and Nickich for their decision as to what action should finally be taken.

Speaking to them through Nickich, Gilday said, "Now boys, this is a matter in which you have the entire say, nothing has been decided upon, nothin will be without your thorough consent and approval; if it meets with your approval we will treat with the other side and if not—we shall go to trial." After the details had been given them they all with one accord shouted their approval, Philip Masonvich saying, "I shall be glad to take three years even, if these other men"—pointing to Scarlett, Schmidt and Tresca—"could be freed, because they can do more good than we can. Gilday says my family will be taken care of, so what do I care!" Orlandich, when told he would be free, protested and insisted that he be allowed to go to prison with the others. All agreed finally that he should go out and care for the Masonovich family until Phillip be released; then—while all present, already deeply moved by the spirit of solidarity shown—strove vainly to conceal their emotions, Cernogorovich and Nickich begged that they each be privileged to assume the sentence of Phillip Masonovich and have it added to their own so that Phillip might go free. The impossibility of this being explained, they gave a cordial and unqualified assent to the plans and—in keeping with some simple native rite and custom,—clasped hands and kissed each other to signify mutual devotion and ratification of the agreement. All asked that the matter be closed up at once.

Will Affect Haymarket Precedent.

An agreement being reached, next morning in open court with the approval of the court, Masonovich, Cernogorovich and Nickich were sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary, and so are eligible under the rule to parole at the end of one year. The defendants of the second group, Tresca, Scarlett and Schmidt were released upon an indefinite postponement of their case without bond or recognizance for their return, and with the expressed understanding with counsel, ratified by the court, that they were to go from the Range only when their convenience permitted and they were so disposed. No exaction of any kind was made as to the limitation of activity on the part of any of these organizers or members on or off the Range.

Arthur LeSueur, assistant counsel, arriving in the city and coming to the court, was fully informed and signified his approval.

The district attorney, in stating his reasons to the court, said that he had entered a nolle prosequi as to the two defendants, Mrs. Masonovich and Orlandich, and the organizers because he had no evidence that would warrant a conviction. This declaration by the state and its acceptance by the court is regarded by counsel for the defense as of particular and immense importance, as the vital principle involved in the entire case was the indorsement or repudiation by the courts of this state of the doctrine of conspiracy as cited in the Haymarket Decision, which the defense claims is absolute and infamous. This outrageous precedent now can be considered as broken to a greater degree than would have been possible had a verdict of "not guilty" been returned, as this can be cited as the court's opinion on a question of legal definition. This means a great deal; a danger is removed from all organized labor and more evidence than speech-making and alleged incendiary utterances will have to be introduced in a labor case before a speaker or organizer can be held for crimes committed by other persons without their physical complicity in the deed.

Tresca, Scarlett and Schmidt left Saturday for the Range where they spoke before immense audiences on Sunday.

(Signed) Harrison George.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Editor, "Industrial Worker:"

One of the first things one notices in going into a fraternal hall are the tablets bearing the names of men who have done something greater than others for the organization. Now, there are a few of us, not very many I am sure who might not be able to stand the test of a White, Hill, Cole, Tooney, Pierce, etc, etc., but the honor of belonging to an organization where such men have fraternized would be a spur to all of us in future struggles. A worker looking for an ideal labor union, if he should see similar tablets on our hall walls would reason: "An organization which produced such men is where I belong."

Why should we not use such tablets and place names of the men who have given all for the working-class in our books. It is not hero worship. It does two things. It keeps fresh in our memory names that should be remembered. It would also help us in times of trial to greater efficiency and sacrifices for the movement.

I am sure that if you lay this suggestion before the membership there will be something done along these lines.

Of course there are going to be more who will have to go the road that these workers have traveled. The structure of the organization calls forth from the tyrants a declaration of war. Not a war as we see it enacted in Europe. This at its worst is sublime in contrast with Ludlow, Calumet, the railroad depot at Lawrence, Everett and other places where the hatred of the masters for the workers has been written in blood.

"Ill fares the Land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."
What will be the answer?

R. CONNELLAN, (Dublin Bob)
27994, San Quentin, Cal.

PUT THEM ON THE JOB!

"Please send 3 "Industrial Worker" subscription books for the use of the I. W. W. Agitation Committee recently formed in New York City. —G. Cannata."

We would ask all locals of the I. W. W. to do likewise, as the "Industrial Worker" is having five hundred more Sub-books printed, the old issue of these having been used. An office is no place for an I. W. W. Sub-book.

All members who have asked for Sub-books will receive those ordered within a few days.

WANTED: WOMAN ORGANIZER

We would like to get into communication with a woman having good knowledge of Swedish and English and the ability to act as an organier for the H. R. & D. Workers' Industrial Union, No. 115, of Duluth, Minn. An answer stating salary wanted is asked to reach here January fifteenth, at the latest.
H. R. & D. Workers Union, 530 W. First St., Duluth, Minn.

ISN'T THAT DOING WELL?

SAND POINT, Idaho.—The Sand Point branch of the Lumber Workers' Organization gave a big protest and propaganda meeting on Saturday, December 23.

Fellow Worker "Red" Doran gave his now celebrated chart talk to a crowd of attendant lumberjacks that crowded our large new hall. His appeal for funds for the defense of the workers jailed in Everett at the instigation of the Lumber Trust was responded to with a collection of $27.86.

Doran's talk made a great impression on the workers here. They all feel that he should be routed over the country instead of returning to Seattle, as we understand is his present intention.

On Sunday there will be a big smoker in the hall here and we will celebrate Christmas with a big hall meeting for Peace on Earth, Good will to all men," after we have finished the war against the bosses. Doran will be the principal speaker at this meeting also.

Things are going fine here now. We lined up fifty new members on December 23rd. This morning (Dec. 24) the jacks are rushing to get into the union, like hungry tramps into a bread line. Most of them are paying for six months' dues in advance.—C. R. Griffin.

PROGRESS ON IRON RANGE.

VIRGINIA, Minn.—The wages of the workers on the Iron Ranges of Minnesota are still going up. In one of the mines at Buhl the contract system has been entirely done away with and $3.50 a day is being paid. From Aurora to Kewatin there are eleven towns and in all of these the wages are better than ever before. I have been up here for six months and I see that some of the members think this strike was lost. It was not an entire victory but it was certainly far from being a defeat. We have thousands of members who are with us to stay. They are fighters tried and true, many of them. Last month over $500 was taken in dues and the workers have been shy of money. In the next few months this union will be exceeded for membership only by the Agricultural Workers' Organization.

In order to gain other members and to hold those we have at the present time, we must educate as well as organize. Then when the struggle comes, as come it will, when the masters wish to lower wages, we will have the strongest weapons with which to fight them—education and organization.

—B. Lorton.

CANNOT SERVE TWO MASTERS.

The labor leader who is not discredited by the capitalist class is not true to the working-class. If he be unswervingly loyal to the working-class he will not be on friendly terms with the capital class. He cannot serve both. When he really serves one he serves that one against the other.

—Eugene V. Debs.

HOW SOME WORKERS EXIST.

Revolutionary propaganda is not received very favorably by many wage slaves in the Gray's Harbor district and it does not take much investigation to disclose the reason for this. Most of the men are working for a road or Jungle stake. They have spent their lives working for jungle and road stakes.

The result of this feeling of "Why improve this job, I will be leaving here soon to get a good job" is that really terrible conditions are met in many of the camps. At Weiss and Thompson's Camp, seven miles from Carlisle, on wet days the men have to get out of the bunk houses to keep dry. All hollow stumps and giant firs have their bunch of "roomers," and fires enough are burning to make one imagine a scab-herding militia regiment was close by. The food in this camp would make a bunch of ostriches cross the River of Doubt. Yet many of these boobs come back to the same camp each time, always to get a jungle or road stake.

I also visited the Leter Camp near Lathrop where the architectural plan on which the camp is built is that of the age of Noah. The bunk houses are built on stilts, and the basement space is used as a hog pen. While I was there the camera man was around and the boss lined up the men in front of the unobstructed end of the basement, I persume, to protect the hogs from indecent exposure.

Men who will submit to conditions of this nature are not easily lined up in a revolutionary union. It requires a revelation as well as a revolutionary union to do anything with them. First the workers must see that their condition must be remedied before they will join any organization for their betterment. When an aggressive bunch of fighters get into camps of this nature and raise the wages, this type of slave will tell you: "There's no use in joining now, we've got what we want."

—John Dowling.

DO YOU WANT A GERMAN PAPER?

We, the following committee, desire to start a German paper to propagate Industrial Unionism and ask the financial assistance of all German workers. All workers who realize the need of a paper in that language are asked to donate or send their subscription to W. D. Haywood, 164 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

—Peter Sharp, Geo. Stolzel, H. Schramm.

NOW LAUGH.

Fellow Worker J. A. Buck, writing from Sioux City, says that the ice harvest will start soon. The bosses are going to send for men to Chicago as they say there are too many members of the I. W. W. in Sioux City. He says the bosses evidently do not know that Chicago is the headquarters of the I. W. W. They'll learn.

COURTS AND A. F. OF L. AGAINST FRISCO I.W.W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The A. F. of L. has blacklisted the members of the Culinary Workers' Union who joined the I. W. W., and the employers are using the jails as a means of destroying the new local of the I. W. W. organized by these workers. Twenty-five fellow workers are in jail on a charge of vagrancy, altho their real crime was that they had cards in a real workingclass union. They will be found "guilty" of course. Workers who revolt are never otherwise, according to the courts of the masters.

With the A. F. of L. and the open shop advocates fighting the workers we do not think that they will be able to kill the spirit of the new local. Every knock is a boost to the I. W. W. and perhaps the union of these two forces to crush us will aid us in the work of organization. Having achieved the conviction of Billings thru one of the rottenest possible frame-ups, the open shop advocates have all their machinery working to get rid of all active and dangerohs organizers of the workingclass.

That the employers have more frame-ups to spring is shown by the fact that the Los Angeles Times and the San Francisco Call have been printing big headlines about members of the I. W. W. holding up trains, when the train crews tried to ditch them. Other papers merely say "Hoboes Capture Train." Any crime of any nature committed anywhere is in some way connected with the I. W. W. They are also trying to prove that the I. W. W. intends to invade California. They must intend to have something happen here soon and are preparing the public mind for further judicial crimes. —William R. Thorn.

A DISGRACEFUL ACTION!

When the "thoroly respectable" culinary strike failed in San Francisco, the disgusted waiters and cooks organized an industrial union. They got tired seeing A. F. of L. scabs supplying the picketed scab restaurants with bread, meat, milk, ice and everything necessary to break their strike. In one short week, three hundred disgusted A. F. of L. cooks and waiters joined the new union. The "respectable" officers of the deserted A. F. of L. unions wept at the militancy of the men. It seemed horrid to them that their dupes no longer subscribed to the slogan of "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay." Something had to be done. It was done!

The police department was enlisted to break up the industrial union. They commenced picking up only members of the union. They passed up men carrying cards of I. W. W. construction locals and the A. W. O. and seemed bent on jailing the entire membership of the new union. On Friday, 22nd of December, when a bunch of them were brought before Judge Oppenheimer, that "two-by-four" jurist, in open court, called upon Vice-President Brouillet of the San Francisco Labor Council for a speech. "Brother" Brouillet got up, cleared his throat and gave "hell" to the I. W. W. They were utterly disreputable, hated "loanorder" and were not law-abiding citizens like the A. F. of L., he said. "The minute the Chamber of Commerce amendment against picketing was passed, we implicitly obeyed it, your honor," he said. He went on in this strain, till there were tears in his eyes. The judge was almost sobbing too at the extraordinary loyalty of the "labor skate" to the anti-picketing ordinance jammed thru by the bosses.

On the preceding day the police nearly killed a member of the Seamen's Union, named Guthrie, who had given important information to the International Workers' Defense League about the Billings' case.

Here we have the pleasant spectacle of the San Francisco police beating up and framing up American Federation of Labor union men and one of their leaders thanking them for it. Can you beat it?

GO TO BISBEE.

BISBEE, Arizona.—The local here has just sent $46.50 to the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee and $10 for the aid of the Mesaba miners. We have been progressing steadily and we have been taking in new members every meeting.

We think it would be desirable for more of the members of the I. W. W. to come this way, as wages are $5.60 for muckers and $5.85 for miners. There may be another raise next month. We, who are fighting to better conditions, should take advantage of these wages and do our utmost to raise them instead of letting the unorganized men reap the benefit. —Sebla Maxwell.

PROPAGANDA AT NORTH YAKIMA

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—For the coming week we have secured the services of Fellow Worker Fred Goulder, who has been for some time speaking for the Spokane Locals of the I. W. W. Fellow Worker Goulder is a clear and forcible exponent of Industrial Unionism. On Wednesday, Dec. 27th, his talk will be on: "The Scientific Basis of Industrial Unionism." On the following evening he will speak on: "The Economic Basis of Industrial Unionism," and on Friday, December 29th his subject will be: "The Preamble of the I. W. W. and Labor's Weapons." These meetings are to be held in our hall at 19 South Front Street.

We are doing our best to keep things stirred up here this winter. This will pay in propaganda and give us a flying start when the work opens up in the Spring.

—Propaganda Committee, per Edward Ryan.